Recent and Proposed Changes to The National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Environmental Management Systems Industry Group Workshop

September 14, 2011

Jim McGraw (<u>im.mcgraw@dnr.iowa.gov</u>) (515) 242-5167

Iowa DNR – Air Quality Bureau 7900 Hickman Rd, Suite 1 Windsor Heights, IA 50324





Overview

- Air Quality Standards Overview
- Frequently Used Terms
- NAAQS Implementation
- Lead (Pb)
- Fine Particles (PM2.5)
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)
- Ozone
- Discussion



Air Quality Standards

Clean Air Act

- Requires the U.S. EPA to establish health based standards for criteria pollutants
- Called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

- Establishes maximum concentrations of pollutants that are acceptable in the general air we breathe
 - Primary NAAQS: Protect public health with margin of safety
 - Secondary NAAQS: Protect public welfare, including soil, crops, and vegetation



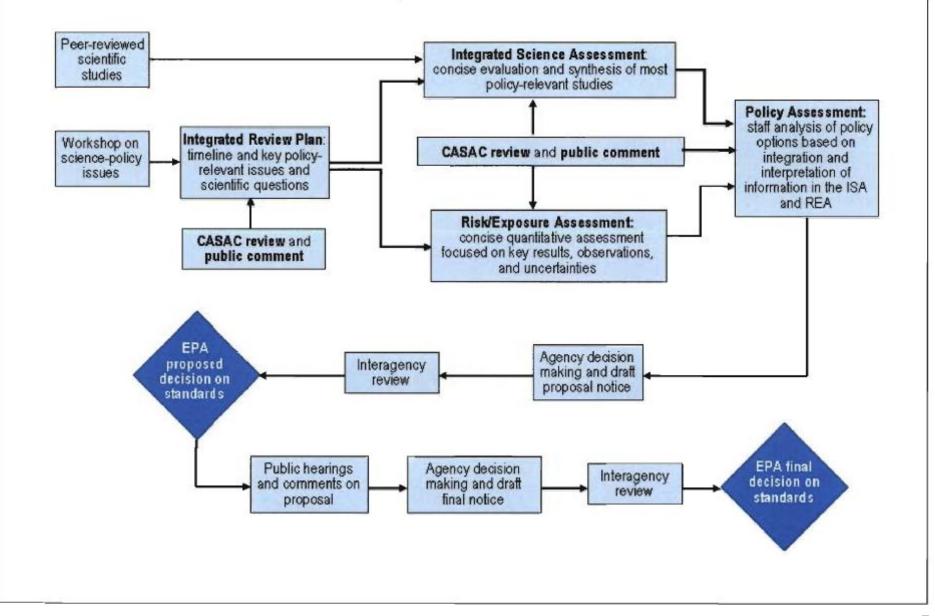
Air Quality Standards (cont.)

- Six criteria pollutants
 - Ground-level ozone (O3)
 - Particulate Matter (PM)
 - Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)
 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)
 - Carbon Monoxide (CO)
 - Lead (Pb)
- Particulate matter broken into two size fractions, PM10 & PM2.5
 - Fractions measured in microns



New NAAQS review process

April 2009











Many different sources contribute to air pollution



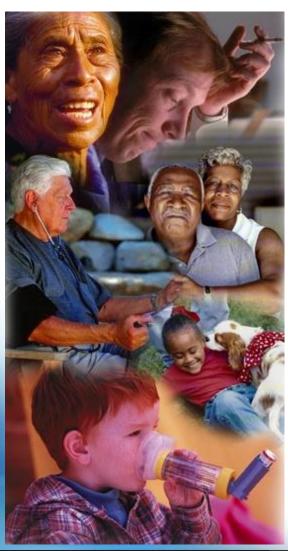








Some Groups Are More at Risk



People with heart or lung disease

Conditions make them vulnerable

Older adults

 Greater prevalence of heart and lung disease

Children

- More likely to be active
- Breathe more air per pound
- Bodies still developing



Frequently Used Terms

Exceedance

The level of the standard has been exceeded

Violation

- The "design value" is over the standard. Each standard often allows for numerous "exceedances" of the value before a violation occurs.
- The design value is a calculated value based on actual monitoring data.
- The design value is compared to the standard.
 - Example: the fine particulate (PM2.5) standard is violated if the 3 year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations exceeds the 24-hour standard.



Frequently Used Terms (cont.)

Designation

Classification given by EPA of the air quality in an area.
 Normally based on monitoring data.

Designation	Classification		
Attainment	- Any area that meets the primary & secondary NAAQS		
Nonattainment	 Any area that does not meet the NAAQS Or an area that contributes to a nearby area which does not meet the NAAQS 		
Unclassifiable	 No or insufficient data Generally, functionally equivalent to attainment (SO2 implementation approach may differ) 		



Frequently Used Terms (cont.)

- State Implementation Plan (SIP)
 - Documentation that shows how a state will meet federal requirements
 - Developed by state and local air quality agencies
 - SIPs are a collection of regulations and planning/ technical/supporting documents that States use to address various Clean Air Act requirements
 - Approved by EPA, federally enforceable
 - An infrastructure SIP is required any time a NAAQS is revised (or a new NAAQS is developed)
 - Demonstrate ability to fulfill the CAA 110(a)(2) elements (enforceable emission limitations, permitting/modeling, enforcement program, ambient monitoring program, adequate personnel, resources, and legal authority, etc.)



NAAQS Implementation Timeframes

- When a new/revised NAAQS is promulgated, implementation timeframes (up to) are prescribed by the Clean Air Act
 - EPA's Designations: 2 years after NAAQS promulgation
 (1 yr ext. possible)
 - Infrastructure SIP Due: 3 years after NAAQS promulgation
 - Nonattainment SIP Due: 3 years after NA designations*
 - Attainment Date: 5 years after NA designations**

*18 months for lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide

**Depending upon classification or severity times may be extended (or accelerated)



State Law Impacts: Iowa Code 455B.134(14)

House File 2418, signed by Gov 4/7/2010



- New or revised NAAQS
 - Convene meetings no later than June 1 during the second calendar year following EPA adoption of a new or revised NAAQS
 - Re: Review emissions limitations
 - By November 1 of same year: Submit report to Governor and General Assembly with law change recommendations necessary for attainment of new or revised NAAQS

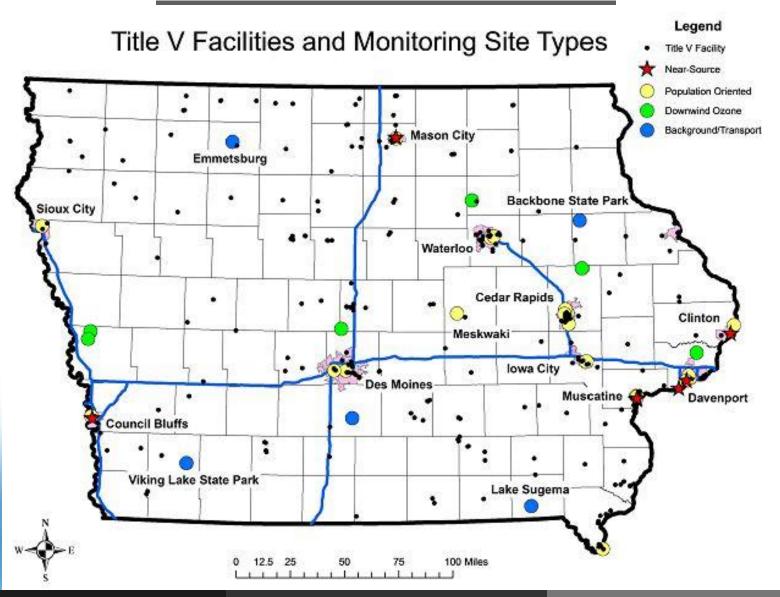


Nonattainment Implications

- Air is not always healthy to breathe
- More stringent major source permitting requirements
 - Install most stringent emissions controls achievable
 - Increases in emissions must be offset with emissions reductions elsewhere in the nonattainment area
- State must submit plan to EPA detailing how attainment will be achieved, could include
 - Case-by-case emissions reductions strategies
 - New rules, such as stricter emissions standards
 - Reductions from smaller sources, if cumulative improvements
- Potential sanctions for failing to submit SIP within the appropriate timeframe
- Effects economic development



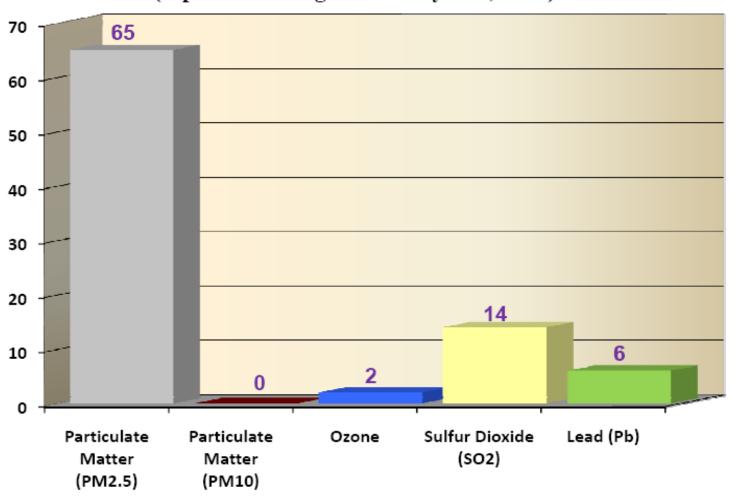
Where do we monitor?





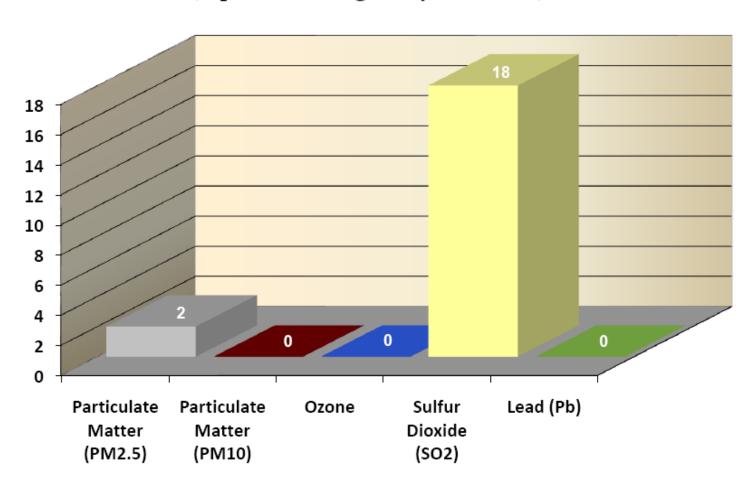
Iowa NAAQS Exceedances, 2010

(reported through February 10th, 2011)



Iowa NAAQS Exceedances, 2011

(reported through July 28th, 2011)



EPA's Lead Standards: Old & New

	1978 Standards		2008 Standards	
	Level:	1.5 ug/m3	Level	0.15 ug/m3
Lead Health Standards*	Form:	Average concentration in a calendar quarter** No averages over 1.5 ug/m3 allowed (not to be exceeded)	Form:	Rolling 3-month average No averages over 0.15 ug/m3 allowed (not to be exceeded)

- Atmospheric lead measured in total suspended particulates (TSP)
 - Any particulate matter (PM) suspended in the atmosphere and measured by a PM-TSP sampler

^{**}Calendar quarters: Jan-Mar, April-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec.



^{*}The secondary standard has been set to be identical to the primary standard

New Lead Monitoring Requirements

- EPA's rulemaking to revise the NAAQS also included new monitoring provisions
 - Required states to monitor lead sources suspected or known of causing a NAAQS violation
- Griffin Pipe Products Company
 - The only facility with emissions greater than one ton per year and not eligible for a waiver
 - Source oriented monitor started November 3, 2009



Griffin Pipe Lead Monitor Data

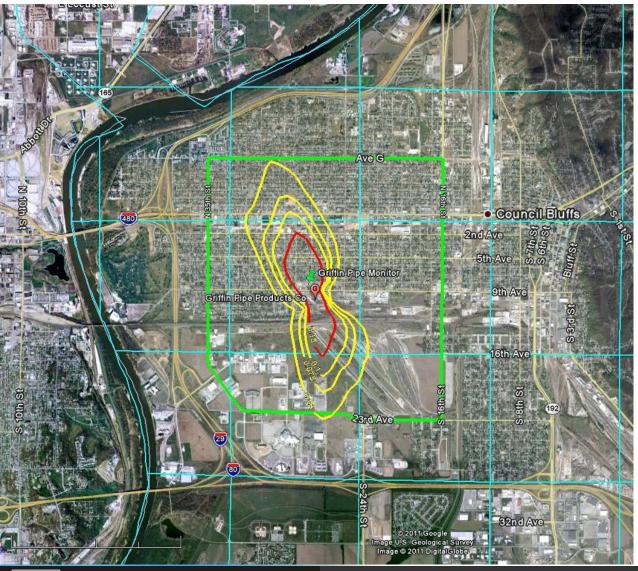
	3-Month Rolling	Over NAAQS
Time Period	Average	
Nov '09 - Jan '10	0.10	
Dec '09 - Feb '10	0.03	
Jan-Mar (2010)	0.07	
Feb-Apr (2010)	0.12	
Mar-May (2010)	0.14	
Apr-Jun (2010)	0.17	X
May-Jul (2010)	0.20	X
Jun-Aug (2010)	0.26	Maximum
Jul-Sep (2010)	0.24	X
Aug-Oct (2010)	0.25	X
Sep-Nov (2010)	0.18	X
Oct-Dec (2010)	0.14	

Data:

- November 2009 –December 2010
- 14 months of data=
 Twelve 3-month
 rolling averages



Proposed Boundary



- Northern Border:
 - Ave G
- Southern Border:
 - 23rd Ave
- Eastern Border:
 - N 16th St / S16th St
- Western Border:
 - N 35th St / S 35th St
- Legend:
 - Proposed Boundary:
 - Section Lines:
 - Modeled NAAQS violation :
 - Modeled Contours:





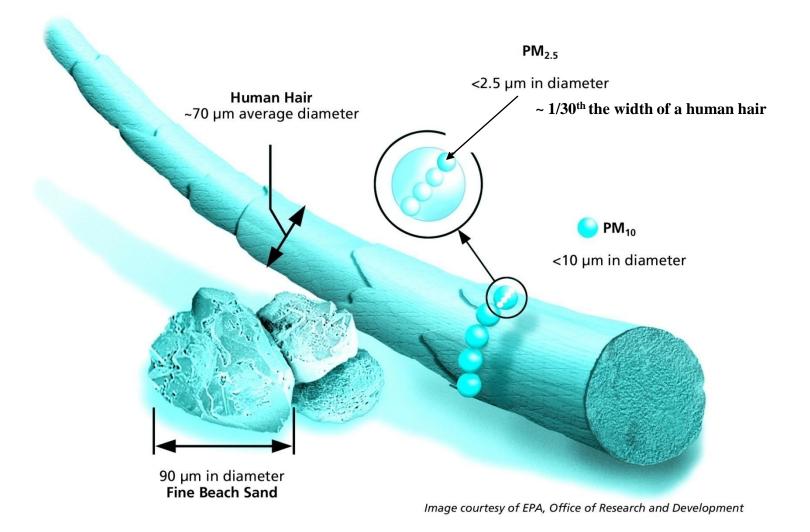
Lead NAAQS Timeline

Mar 2011√	IDNR submits revised lead designation		
Jun 2011√	EPA proposes designations & nonattainment boundaries		
Jul/Aug ✓	Public/State responses on EPA's proposed boundaries		
Oct 2011	EPA issues final designations		
~ Dec 2011	Designations become effective		
~ Jun 2013	Attainment plan due (nonattainment areas): [Designations Effective + 18 months] lowa will submit information on reductions already permitted by Griffin Pipe.		
~ Dec 2016	Attainment date (nonattainment areas) [Designations Effective + a maximum of 5 years] Must show 36 consecutive 3 rolling three month periods with no violations.		



Particulate Matter: What is It?

A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets





Characteristics of Fine Particulate (PM2.5)

Sources: Local & Regional

- Direct PM2.5: Combustion Coal, oil, gasoline, diesel, wood combustion
- Secondary PM2.5: Transformation of SO2 and NOx

Combustion, particles and gases

- Sulfates
- Nitrates
- Ammonium
- Organics
- Carbon
- Metals



Exposure/Lifetime:

- Lifetime days to weeks
- ❖ Regional distribution over scale to 100s-1000s of miles





PM2.5 Standards

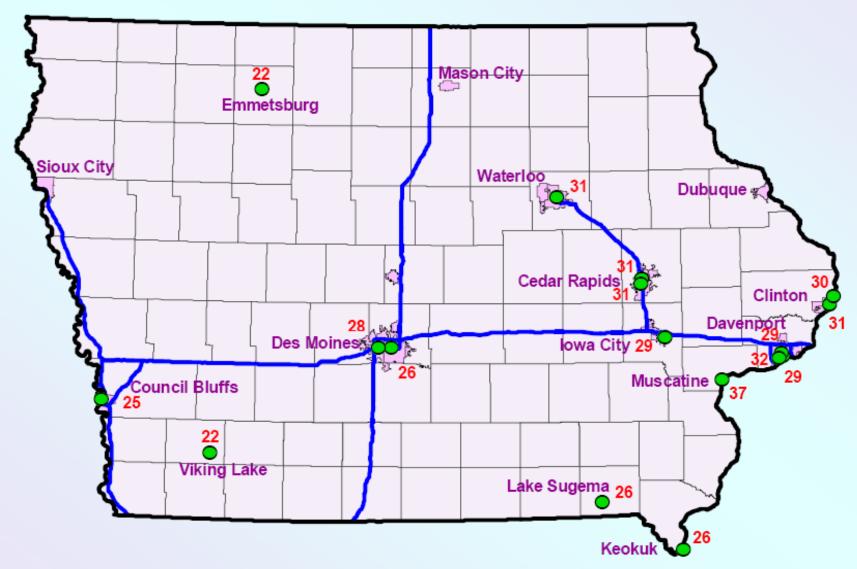
- Fine particulate matter first regulated in 1997
- The 24-hour standard was revised in 2006

	1997 Standards		2006 Standards		
	Annual	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	
PM _{2.5} (Fine Particles)	15 µg/m3 Annual arithmetic mean, averaged over 3 years	65 μg/m ³ 24- hour average, 98 th percentile, averaged over 3 years	15 µg/m3 Annual arithmetic mean, averaged over 3 years	35 µg/m³ 24- hour average, 98 th percentile, averaged over 3 years	



Iowa PM_{2.5} 24-hour Design Values 2008-2010

(NAAQS Standard is 35 µg/m³)



PM2.5 Implementation in Iowa

- Designations completed
 - Attainment/unclassifiable
- PM10 surrogate policy continues
 - Not applied to PSD projects



- Start rulemaking late 2011
 - Significant emission rates and precursors
 - Significant impact levels and increments
 - PM2.5 stack test methods





Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for PM2.5

- Suit in Federal Court for EPA's failure to require submissions of Implementation Plans for PM2.5 from States
- Sept 8, 2011- EPA published finding that IA has failed to submit PM2.5 infrastructure SIP
 - Finding will be effective Oct 11, 2011
- Establishes 24 month deadline for EPA to promulgate a FIP if a SIP is not submitted and approved by deadline



Muscatine and PM2.5

- PM2.5Monitor atGarfieldSchool
- Residential & commercial area
- Industrial area 500 meast





Muscatine and PM2.5 (Cont.)

- Violated with 2005-2007 monitoring data
 - EPA initially proposed designation of nonattainment
- Attainment with 2006-2008 monitoring data
 - EPA designated as attainment in 2009
- Violating with 2007-2009 and 2008-2010 monitoring data
- EPA State Implementation Plan Revision Request ("SIP call")- Effective August 15, 2011
- 18 months to submit control strategy for area
- No nonattainment designation if violations resolved timely.



NO2 NAAQS Update

- New 1-hr NAAQS promulgated on January 22, 2010
 - Level: 100 ppb
 - Form: 3 year avg of the 98th percentile
 - Retain the current annual standard of 53 ppb
- State designation recommendations complete
 - All counties unclassifiable/attainment
- New monitoring requirements
 - Near roadway monitors in Metropolitan areas ≥ 500,000
 - Des Moines: Monitor operational by January 1, 2013
- Stakeholder Meetings: Convene by June 1, 2012
 - Infrastructure SIP due January 22, 2013
- Permitting and modeling of 1-hr NO2 currently only required for PSD projects



SO2 NAAQS Update

- New 1-hr SO2 NAAQS promulgated on June 2, 2010
 - Level: 75 ppb
 - Form: 3 year avg of the 99th percentile
 - Revocation of 24-hr and annual standards
- State Designation recommendations complete
 - Five counties attainment
 - EPA's hybrid monitoring/modeling approach not used for designations
 - Rest unclassifiable
- EPA guidance or possible rulemaking may result in development of maintenance SIPs for some or all unclassifiable areas



SO2 NAAQS Update (Cont.)

- Stakeholder Meetings:
 - Convene by June 1, 2012
 - Infrastructure SIP due June 2, 2013
- Permitting and modeling of 1-hr SO2 currently only required for PSD projects

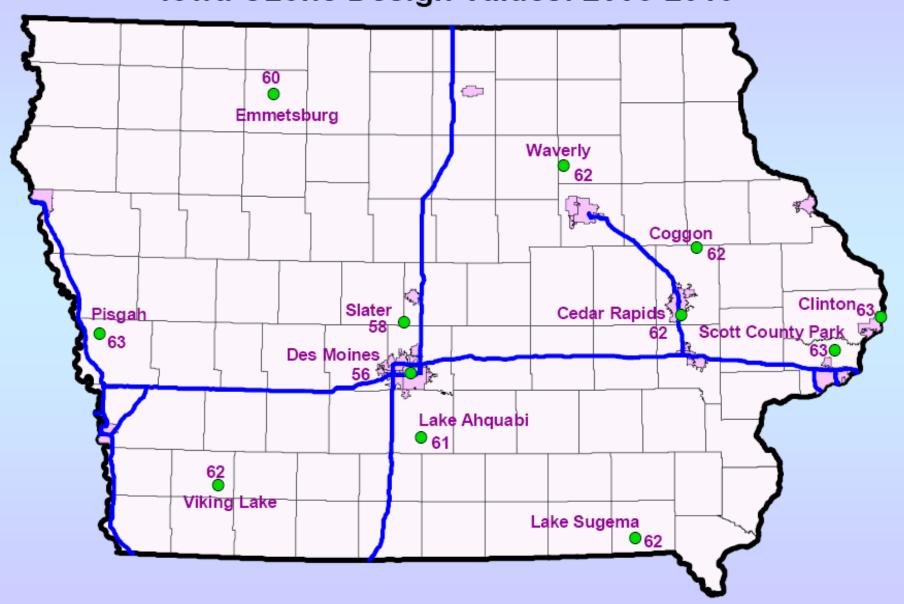


Ozone Standard Update

- Current NAAQS was set in 2008 at 75 ppb (8-hr)
- Reconsideration started in 2009 in response to concerns that NAAQS was not protective of public health and environment
- EPA proposed range from 60-70 ppb in early 2010
- Reconsideration was withdrawn by EPA at request of President on Sept 2, 2011
- EPA will review standard in 2013 under CAA timelines



Iowa Ozone Design Values: 2008-2010



http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/RegulatoryAir.aspx



Questions/Discussion

